

CHINA



MAIL.

With which is incorporated The

Established February, 1845.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4580.

號八月三年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878.

日五初月二年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & CO., Manila.
CHINA:—MACAO, MORRIS A. A. DE MELO & CO., Swatow, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINHARD, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KIEWITZ.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEEN CAMPBELL, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.

Hongkong, December 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this Date.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm, WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS.

WILLIAM DUNPHY & Co.,

Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Hongkong.

WM. DUNPHY.

Hongkong, December 10, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

LARGE TAKASIMA COAL, Ex Godown at 88 per Ton.

Apply to

THE G. GLOVER,

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, and East Point.

Hongkong, February 18, 1878.

C O A L.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE.

EX M. M. S. S. "ATLANTIC"

AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES

IN SYRUP.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS

IN NOYEAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS

IN BRANDY.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES,

IN PATENT TINS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS,

IN PATENT TINS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and

JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASSORTED

PATES.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S LONG ASPA-

RAGUS.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.

FENARD & FILS'

FINEST

OBERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

CIGARETTES, COMPAGNIE

LAFERME.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.

BARCELONA NUTS.

PEANUTS.

ALMONDS in SHELL.

SMYRNA FIGS.

MUSCATEL BLOOM RAISINS, in

Cartons.

EPH'S COCOA.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, in Barrels.

GALETTINE and ISINGLAS, in 1 lb.

Packets.

WAFFLE IRONS, AMERICAN

BROILERS.

VERY FINE

"O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

BELLIARD CUE TIPS.

BELLIARD CUE CEMENT.

BELLIARD CHALK.

BELLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

BARCLAY and PERKINS' PORTER, in

Hopheads.

HOT'S BEST QUALITY RUSSIAN ROPE.

HOT'S ASSORTED TARED and

WHITE LINES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

do. do. do.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs.

Loaves.)

Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly.

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 IIII.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 IIII.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 IIII.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 IIII.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 IIII.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and

MOLASSES.

SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUSSIAN, 40°, 50°, 60°, and Naval.

ANIMATED CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TALLOW (prevalent of white ants).

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit

Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to

THE MANAGER,

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,

East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

THE STAGHOTE L.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

IS now undergoing EXTENSIVE ALTERA-

TIONS and REPAIRS, and will be EX-

TERMINED on SATURDAY, the 16th March,

1878, under new Management.

First rate Accommodation for Visitors.

Attached to the Hotel is a commodious

Billiard Room.

WINES and SPIRITS of the BEST

QUALITY ONLY.

PROPRIETOR—J. COOK.

STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to intimate to his

Friends that he is about to visit

SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hong-

kong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents to the above Company at this

Port, are prepared to grant Policies against

Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings

or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

UMBRELLAS, AUTOMATON PATENT. NOVELTIES in TIES and SCARVES. COLLARS and SHIRTS, in New Shapes. CHRISTY'S Newest Shapes in HATS. TALL BLACK SILK and DRAB HATS. ELWOOD'S CORK and FELT HELMETS. MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES. CIGAR TUBES, Assorted. LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS. RACQUET BATS and BALLS. CRICKET BATS, BALLS and STUMPS. CABINETS of GAMES. LADIES' DRESSING BAGS, Fitted. MANTEL-PIECE MIRRORS. FRENCH and ENGLISH DOLLS. AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS. RUSSIAN CIGARETTES. SILBER KEROSINE LAMPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 25, 1878.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th Instant, the

MACAO STEAMER will leave at

3 p.m., and on the Return Trip on MON-

DAY, will leave at 7.30 a.m. First-class

Fare to Macao and Back, between Satur-

day and Monday, \$3; Second-class \$1.50.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN Accordance with the Articles of Agree-

ment, the Directors have declared a

Dividend to Policy-holders for the fiscal

Year ending 30th September, 1877, of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the

NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-

signed to Contributors of Premium at this

Port, on and after the 9th Instant.

Policy-holders are requested to send in

particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1878.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company

will be held at the Head Office, Victoria,

Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March,

1878, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of

receiving the Report of the Directors, to-

gether with a Statement of Accounts to 31st

December, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED on the 8th March to the

22nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

OLYTHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS,

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS

AND BOOKS.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, February 20, 1878.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every

description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ANTON has been appointed Manager,

and all Orders addressed to him at 57,

Praya, or to Mr. FAY JACK, at 80, Hing

Lang Street, will receive immediate atten-

tion.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A THIRD RETURN of CAPITAL and

INTEREST at the Rate of FIVE

TENTS per SHARE will be made to Share-

holders of Record on the 28th February,

Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on

the 8th March.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-

signed to Shareholders, or their lawful

representatives, on presentation of Share

Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th

March inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Liquidators.

Shanghai, February 22, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.

have received instructions to sell

by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th March, 1878, at 2 p.m., on

Board,—

The British 3-masted Schooner

"RUBICON,"

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship *BEIGIO*, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, from whence delivery can be obtained upon counter-signature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 13th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. B. EMOBY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mcl0

FROM HAMBURG, AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE S. S. *Hesperia*, PAULSEN, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under-signed and stored in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 5 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mcl3

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under-signed, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 5, 1878. mcl2

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Japan* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under-signed, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mcl8

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS S. S. *Glanis Castle*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under-signed, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo for Shanghai and Yokohama will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 a.m. To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 7, 1878. mcl4

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Anadyr*, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-signed.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 13th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. de POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mcl3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. de POUEY, Agent.

Ex "Ava," No. 177/8 Order, from 2 cases Rate, London.

Ex "Amara," No. 8260/55, Order, 6 cases Champagne, from Marseilles.

Hongkong, February 28, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

THE STEAMSHIP "SEMEBALDA" shortly due from MANILA, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.

THE STEAMSHIP "DOUGLAS," Captain G. D. FITZMAURICE, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., Hongkong, March 8, 1878. mcl9

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

THE STEAMSHIP "VENICE," P. RHOE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at Three o'clock afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, March 8, 1878. mcl6

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; Also, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st March, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *Amazon*, Commandant MORTMARE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Species and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 20th March, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. de POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 8, 1878. mcl21

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 27th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1878. mcl28

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in the Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. mcl8

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

CRICKET, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.

FAIRBANKS, British barque, Captain H. BOWEN.—Ed. Lee.

LOUISA, German S.M. schooner, Captain Scherlock.—Eduard Schellhaus & Co.

NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain J. U. THOMSON.—Order.

P. J. CARLTON, American barque, Capt. J. A. AMBURG.—P. & O. Co.

TEXA, German barque, Captain T. O. PETERSEN.—Wm. Fustan & Co.

YANZOWAN, British steamer, Captain Mackie.—Chinest.

GREENWALD, British steamer, Captain Taylor.—Kwong Yuen & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 8, *Tenzer*, British steamer, 1844, H. P. Power, Shanghai March 1, and Amoy 7, General.—Butcher & Swins.

March 8, *Chariton*, British steamer, 878, Johnson, Haiphong March 3, Rice and Paddy.—LARNET & Co.

March 8, *Onward*, British brig, 210, Heuer, Formosa March 3, Salvage.—CAPTAIN.

March 8, *Standard*, British steamer, 1640, W. W. Lyon, Saigon March 3, Rice and Salt.—STANLEY & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 7, *Broomhall*, for London.

8, *Rapid*, for Bangkok.

8, *Morning Star*, for Bangkok.

8, *Maria*, for Saigon.

8, *Kwangtung*, for Coast Ports.

8, *Ambo*, for Singapore and Penang.

8, *Fuyun*, for Shanghai.

8, *Ulysses*, for Shanghai.

8, *Madagascar*, for Bangkok.

8, *Namoa*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Jalo, for Singapore.

Algon, for Victoria (V.I.).

Annie M. Small, for Singapore.

Warrior, for Singapore.

Minerva, for Manila.

Comet, for Yokohama.

Ceylon, for Kobe.

Wahai, for Saigon.

Peri, for Chetoo.

Patric, for Chetoo.

Peter, for Newchwang.

India, for Manila.

Jana, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Tenzer*, from Shanghai and Amoy, Mr and Mrs Burr, 2 children and servant, Mrs Steuart and 3 children, Mr Dillon, Capt. Specht, and 704 Chinese.

Per *Onward*, from Formosa, Capt. Noyes of American barque *Forrest Belle*, and 20 of the crew.

Per *Standard*, from Saigon, 3 Chinese.

Per *Rapid*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per *Morning Star*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per *Maria*, for Saigon, 70 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, for Coast Ports, 6 Europeans, and 250 Chinese.

Per *Ambo*, for Saigon, 630 Chinese.

Per *Fuyun*, for Shanghai, 200 Chinese.

Per *Ulysses*, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

To DAPAT.

Per *Danub*, for Bangkok, 893 Chinese.

CARGO.

Per British ship *Broomhall*, for London, sailed 7th March, 1878.—11,890 cases Cacao, 813 bales Waste Silk, 203 bales Pimento Cacao, 1,200 boxes and 150 cases Preserves, 871 boxes Gallinets, 148 cases Soy, 2,307 rolls Matting, 148 pkgs. Cams, 20 boxes Teasels, 51 boxes Camphor, 23 boxes Essential Oil, 10 boxes Chinaware, 20 bales Feathers, and 388 pkgs. Sundries.

Charters Elected.

The following charters have been effected during the last few days:—

American ship *Comet*, 1150, Two Ports in Japan to a port in the United Kingdom, \$2.10/ per ton 20 cwt, or on the Continent, \$2.12/6.

Italian barque *Francisco Starco*, 494, Two Ports in the Philippines to a port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, or to New York, private.

German barque *India*, 1000, Two Ports in the Philippines to a port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, or to New York, private.

German barque *Felix Mendelssohn*, 923, Two Ports in the Philippines to a port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, or to New York, private.

American ship *Annie M. Small*, 1053, to Portland, Oregon, private.

British barque *Northern Star*, 327, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong, via Newchwang, 60 cents per piul, 35 lay days.

German schooner *Nicolaus*, 155, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong, via Newchwang, \$1,950 in full, 25 lay days.

French barque *St. Anne*, 400, Newchwang to Whampoa, 20 cents per piul, 20 lay days.

German barque *Fidello*, 317, Newchwang to Swatow 30 cents per piul, 20 lay days.

German barque *Anna*, 447, Chetoo to Swatow 25 cents per piul, 20 lay days.

French barque *Theresa* and *Kelly*, 388, Chetoo to Amoy 18 cents per piul, 20 lay days.

German barque *Faugh Ballagh*, 240, to Quinhon and back 21 cents per piul, 25 lay days.

British barque *Palestine*, 598, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per piul, outside the Bar 20 cents per piul, 80 lay days.

British steamer *Benledi*, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per piul, outside the Bar 20 cents per piul, 15 lay days.

German barque *Hermann*, 488, Bangkok to Hongkong, \$2,700 in full.

British steamer *West Stanley*, Chinkiang to Whampoa, 18 candelars per piul, 9 lay days.

British steamer *Holwood*, 835, to Singapore and Penang, \$1,750 in full.

German steamer *Cassandra*, 827, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per piul.

Dutch steamer *Java*, 854, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per piul.

British steamer *Zanzibar*, 1,480, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per piul, 15 lay days.

German steamer *Quarta*, 731, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per piul, 8 lay days.

American barque *Ceylon*, 881, Kobe to Hongkong, \$2,600 in full, 80 lay days.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Belgio* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters closed.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mcl3

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *Lombardy*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 13th instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the STREET BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 14th instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra.

11 a.m. when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via *Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878. mcl4

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Amoyons* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Madagascar* to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle* only; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 20th instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the STREET BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 21st instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through *Aden*, &c., may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, March 7, 1878. mcl2

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

June 13, Henry Lippett, New York.

July 2, Northampton, Baltimore.

Aug. 14, Regulus, Cardiff.

Sept. 3, Andreas, Flashing Roads.

Oct. 23, Victoria (s.), Liverpool.

Nov. 2, Anna

Do, Minimum over night	56
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To Let.

THE GODOWNS and OFFICES, Praya Central, recently in the occupation of A. McO. Heston, Esq.
Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 5, 1878. m20

To Let.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.
Three Offices, in Club Chambers.
The Dwelling House No. 19, Hollywood Road.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

To Let.

STABLES, to Accommodate Three Horses and a Carriage.
Apply to **THE MEDICAL HALL**
Hongkong, February 23, 1878. m23

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
House No. 2, Peddar's Hill.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Malls.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BEGGIE" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 12th instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 31, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, March 6, 1878. m18



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London.
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship LOMBARDY, Captain J. ORMAN, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 14th March at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 23, 1878. m14

Intimations.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPHADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 51, Praya War.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1878.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.
HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs Albums, Frames, Cases, &c. of assorted sizes. E. S. S. Views, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, also Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.
Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.
IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.
Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.
PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.
September 16, 1877.

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS were carried—
1. That the affairs of the said Dodd & Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement, and not in Bankruptcy.
2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he is hereby appointed Trustee.
3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDMUND PRY be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the Estate, it is requested, will be paid to the order of the Undersigned.
F. CHOMLEY,
Trustee for the Estate of Dodd & Co.
Amoy, January 14, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week's insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charges. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.
Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.
OHUN AYIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAS. B. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1878.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000
PREMIUM RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000
Total Capital and accumulations.....Tls. 725,000
Mons this date.....

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., J. KERR, Esq.,
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUGAN, Esq.

Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LAI SING, of Lai Hing Fong, Merchant.
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Street.
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. an23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Vessel's Name.	Class.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Amboto	5	c Brown	Brit. str.	973	Feb. 16	Meyer & Co.	Singapore and Penang	To-day
Belgo	1	c Meyer	Brit. str.	2652	Mar. 8	M. & O. S. S. Co.	Yama & S. Falco	At day's Dock
Bombay	2	b Green	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	.....	Laid up
Camorra	2	b Green	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Cassandra	5	c Langer	Ger. str.	937	Mar. 8	1 Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saloon	To-morrow
Charlton	4	c Johnson	Brit. str.	876	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.	.....	.....
Cyphrus	3	c Wood	Brit. str.	1288	Mar. 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	.....
Dalmeida	2	b Thompson	Brit. str.	654	Mar. 4	Yuen Fat Hong	Holbow & Haiphong	To-day
Danube	2	b Clancy	Brit. str.	561	Feb. 28	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Douglas	5	b Pitman	Brit. str.	884	Feb. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	.....
Farntower	2	b Mackie	Brit. str.	700	Feb. 28	Chinese	Shanghai	To-day
Fuyow	4	b Oroad	Chl. str.	920	Mar. 7	O. M. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
Glamis Castle	5	c Greig	Brit. str.	1688	Mar. 7	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
Glenfalloch	3	c Taylor	Brit. str.	1580	Mar. 6	Kwong Yuen & Co.	.....	.....
Halloong	3	c Abbott	Brit. str.	277	Feb. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tamul, &c.	K'loon Dock
Hakan Adalsten	4	c Bergh	Norw. str.	905	Mar. 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Hesperia	5	c Paulsen	Ger. str.	1160	Mar. 6	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	.....
Japan	5	c Smidt	Brit. str.	1866	Mar. 6	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Singapore, Calcutta, &c.	To-morrow
Java	4	c Weber	Dut. str.	886	Mar. 4	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saloon	.....
Kelichow	2	b	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Madagascar	4	c Timm	Ger. str.	884	Mar. 8	Stemmen & Co.	Bangkok	To-day
Malabar	5	c Gould	Brit. str.	1270	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saloon	.....
Namoa	5	b Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Mar. 7	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Norma	2	b Walker	Brit. str.	806	Mar. 7	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	.....
Panny	2	c Goyenchoa	Spain. str.	500	Oct. 30	Remedios & Co.	Saloon	Sandy Slip
Quarta	2	c Hays	Ger. str.	731	Mar. 7	Soy Sing	Saloon	14th, daylight
Sea Gull	5	b Roberts	Brit. str.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company	.....	.....
Toucor	5	c Powder	Brit. str.	1324	Mar. 8	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-morrow
Ulysses	5	c	Brit. str.	1580	Mar. 8	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Shanghai	To-day
Venice	4	c Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	Mar. 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore, Calcutta, &c.	16th, 3 p.m.
Wahl	2	b Hunter	Brit. str.	265	Feb. 20	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	K'loon Dock
Yottung	2	b Goggia	Brit. str.	289	Jan. 20	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Sailing Vessels								
Alden Bessie	4	b Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Alice M. Minott	4	c Whitmore	Amer. str.	1100	Jan. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	.....
Alphington	3	c	Brit. bge.	828	Sept. 6	.....	.....	.....
Angeles	2	c Barbeyron	Feb. bge.	891	Nov. 14	Carlowitz & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	.....
Annie Lorway	4	c Gales	Brit. bge.	752	Jan. 8	Horne Company, Limited	Portland (Oregon)	Cleared
Annie M. Small	2	c Packer	Amer. str.	1058	Dec. 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	At day's Dock	.....
Antelope	4	c Chaney	Brit. str.	1808	Feb. 13	Caplain, Matheson & Co.	Hamburg	.....
Antelope	4	b Wych	Brit. bge.	892	Jan. 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Aristos	3	c Eriksson	Norw. bge.	928	Feb. 14	Stemmen & Co.	.....	.....
B. F. Watson	3	c Hawkins	Amer. bge.	993	Nov. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Carl Ritter	7	b Lausen	Ger. bge.	888	Jan. 5	Stemmen & Co.	.....	.....
Cashmere	4	c Kendrick	Amer. str.	938	Feb. 23	Russell & Co.	Kobe	.....
Caylon	4	c Kelly	Amer. bge.	681	Feb. 8	Chinese	San Francisco	.....
Chandos	5	c Emery	Amer. str.	1506	Mar. 6	Naval Storeskeeper	.....	.....
Charger	2	c Baliet	Amer. str.	1448	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Charron Wattans	2	c Ulrich	Stam. str.	666	Feb. 4	Chinese	Portland (Oregon)	.....
City of Halifax	4	c Evans	Brit. str.	880	Dec. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Yokohama	.....
Comet	3	c Norris	Amer. str.	1108	Feb. 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Corean	3	c Cromwell	Amer. str.	150	Sept. 25	Insurance Co.	.....	.....
Corona	1	c Spence	Brit. bge.	1109	Feb. 18	Mayer & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Edward P. Bouverie	4	c Evans	Brit. bge.	941	Jan. 22	Russell & Co.	.....	P. & O. Wharf
Elcano	4	c Barnaby	Amer. str.	1181	Feb. 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
Empire	7	c Leokle	Amer. str.	1180	Feb. 21	Manageries Maritimes	.....	.....
Eudoxie Adolphe	3	c Mirith	Feb. bge.	254	Feb. 18	Caplowitz & Co.	Callao	.....
Falcon	3	c Barry	Brit. bge.	788	Dec. 23	Mayer & Co.	London	Wauchal Pier
Fanny	7	c Degomson	Feb. bge.	319	Jan. 12	Caplowitz & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	.....
Felix Mendelssohn	4	c Barber	Ger. bge.	921	Feb. 13	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Freeman Clark	4	c Dwight	Amer. str.	1383	Jan. 16	Stemmen & Co.	Canton Dock	.....
Friederich	3	c Walfr	Ger. bge.	694	Feb. 28	Ondra	.....	.....
G. P. Mantz	7	c Schulkin	Ger. bge.	894	Feb. 12	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Globe	3	c Harrison	Brit. bge.	738	Feb. 12	Mayer & Co.	.....	Wauchal Pier
Great Admiral	4	b Thompson	Amer. str.	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Gustav	4	c Raben	Ger. bge.	658	Mar. 8	Stemmen & Co.	.....	.....
Hark Away	4	c Pette	Brit. bge.	778	Feb. 12	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Hel Obong	2	c Kent	Brit. bge.	838	Mar. 5	Chinese	.....	.....
Herbert Black	3	c Treat	Amer. bge.	673	Jan. 16	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Humboldt	3	c Willey	Amer. str.	1018	Feb. 18	Manageries Maritimes	.....	.....
India	4	c Dickson	Ger. bge.	1000	Jan. 23	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Ionian	3	c Cave	Brit. bge.	878	Nov. 24	Landstein & Co.	Marseilles	Wauchal Pier
Jaques	3	c Ruhberg	Ger. str.	1386	Dec. 20	Landstein & Co.	Singapore	Cleared
Kalder	3	c Ruhberg	Ger. str.	1240	Feb. 23	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Kalshof	3	c Roos	Russ. bge.	690	Jan. 21	Ondra	.....	.....
Kate Waters	4	c Giese	Brit. bge.	680	Dec. 3	Rozario & Co.	Newchwang	.....
Kenton	2	c Colvin	Brit. bge.	667	Feb. 15	Wieler & Co.	.....	.....
Lady Bowen	3	c Fox	Ger. bge.	892	Jan. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Loulisa	4	c Shierloh	Ger. Sm. sq.	245	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
Lucie	2	b Kilndt	Stam. bge.	482	Feb. 12	Tak Mee	.....	.....
Mangerton	2	c Thompson	Brit. bge.	330	Feb. 27	Wieler & Co.	.....	.....
Marco Polo	4	c Jager	Ger. bge.	858	Mar. 6	Wieler & Co.	.....	.....
Maria Ravano	7	c Ravano	Ital. bge.	874	Mar. 3	Thos. Howard & Co.	.....	.....
Marque of Argyle	3	b McKoon	.....	600	Feb. 28	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Mignot	2	c Soule	Am. Sm. an.	484	Dec. 7	Rozario & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	Cleared
Minerva	4	c Escrivare	Spain. bge.	273	Jan. 30	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Mosquito	3	c Miles	Brit. bge.	197	Feb. 19	Olyphant & Co.	.....	.....
Moss Glen	3	c Nicholls	Brit. bge.	920	Feb. 12	Landstein & Co.	.....	.....
Niagara	4	b Chahussen	Ger. bge.	549	Dec. 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	.....
Nived	5	c Clark	Cham. bge.	696	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
North Star	7	c Thomas	Amer. str.	1374	Feb. 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	.....
Nuevo Constante	3	c Uriarte	Spain. str.	217	Feb. 14	Remedios & Co.	Manila	.....
P. J. Carleton	3	c Smowcroft	Amer. bge.	988	Feb. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	P. & O. Wharf
Palestine	4	b Anawry	Brit. bge.	698	Feb. 14	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	.....
Papillon	3	c Young	Feb. bge.	468	Mar. 1	Landstein & Co.	Bangkok	.....
Patricia	3	b Schults	Ger. bge.	391	Feb. 19	Stemmen & Co.	.....	.....
Perli	4	c Lührs	Ger. bge.	276	Mar. 4	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Chafcoo	.....
Peter	3	c Richelsen	Ger. bge.	420	Feb. 22	Mayer & Co.	.....	.....
Quickstep	3	c Barnaby	Amer. bge.	826	Jan. 4	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
River Lagan	7	c Quinn	Brit. bge.	851	Feb. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	.....
Roblen	4	b Timmsen	Brit. Sm. an.	204	Jan. 17	Meyer & Co.	.....	For Sale
Samar	3	c Millar	Amer. str.	1056	Feb. 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Seamen's Bride	2	c Andreasen	Stam. bge.	314	Mar. 18	Chinese	.....	.....
Silas Fish	7	c Williams	Amer. bge.	752	Feb. 13	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Star of India	3	b Hollowes	Brit. bge.	1040	Feb. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Sully	3	c Bana	Feb. bge.	387	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Sunkista	3	b Clough	Amer. str.	1098	Sept. 10	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Tek Lim	4	c Kamena	Ger. bge.	296	Jan. 11	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Tek Lim	4	b Petersen	Ger. bge.	296	Jan. 11	Pustan & Co.	.....	.....
Thomas Bell	6	c Grutalio	Brit. str.	888	Feb. 17	Burnee Co., Limited	.....	.....
Titan	3	c Berry	Amer. str.	1270	Feb. 7	Russell & Co.	.....	Canton Dock
Tokata	3	c Harrison	Brit. bge.	805	Feb. 18	Caplain	.....	.....
Warrior	3	b Bamann	Brit. bge.	919	Jan. 8	Wieler & Co.	Singapore	Cleared
Wealthy Pendleton	7	c Blanchard	Amer. bge.	809	Feb. 19	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Wega	3	c Zachaus	Ger. str.	1115	Mar. 1	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Wildwood	3	c Herriman	Amer. str.	1099	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Young Siam	2	c Benedictson	Stam. str.	701	Feb. 7	Kin-tye-long	.....	.....
WHAMPOA								
Alex. Netrich	.....	Newton	Brit. bge.	808	Mar. 1	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	.....
Japan	.....	Ottmann	Ger. str.	270	Feb. 23	Stemmen & Co.	Tientsin	.....
Nicolaus	.....	Stalker	Ger. str.	157	Mar. 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	.....
Northern Star	.....	Wortley	Brit. bge.	327	Mar. 2	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	.....
Trlo	.....	Bakker	Dut. bge.	298	Mar. 7	Stemmen & Co.	Tientsin	.....
CANTON								
Amoy	.....	Dreves	Brit. str.	814	Mar. 5	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	.....
Chinghang	.....	Chai	Brit. str.	798	Mar. 5	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	.....
Hochung	.....	Polemann	Chl. str.	849	Mar. 30	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	.....
Ping On	.....	McCaslin	Amer. str.	777	Mar. 30	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	.....

dwelling-house or steamer, and no longer disguises his astonishment at the various physical refinements with which Europeans surround their daily life even in the remotest corners of the Far East. But he has nothing to show in his turn which the ordinary foreigner appreciates in the slightest degree. The curious beliefs and ceremonies of the Chinese, their laws, customs, literature, social and political organisations, religion, folk-lore, etc., etc., might as well be at the bottom of the sea for all that it would matter to nine-tenths of the foreign residents in China; but were these last to lay themselves out a little more to cultivate even a superficial knowledge of the marvellous people in whose midst they often pass so many years, we cannot but think that a practically beneficial result would most infallibly ensue. On the other hand, there are certain bars to the admission of Chinese into European society which only the Chinese themselves can remove. Personal cleanliness is with us a *sine qua non*; and until the Chinese can raise themselves to the European standard in this respect, it is idle to expect that they will be received upon equal terms. The few refined Chinese gentlemen who have visited Europe or America and have learnt what those nations consider as indispensable even from their own countrymen, bear no proportion whatever to the large numbers of Chinese gentlemen who are brought into contact with foreigners in China, but fall to see the necessity of this concession to what is at any rate a very estimable prejudice. "Dirty," as we all know, "is but matter in the wrong place;" however as long as the Chinese persist in exhibiting grimy hands and nails, in scratching their heads, blowing their noses on their fingers, and committing many other acts condemned by the statutes of European social life, they can hardly expect that those very Europeans, especially the more narrow-minded, will admit them freely to their society. Few Consular officials in China will risk inviting the highest Mandarin, say a Viceroy, to sit down in his drawing-room; not that he in any way despises a functionary so far above him in the official scale, but only that he is anxious about his carpet or nicely-polished floor, spittoons being no part of the furniture of an English gentleman's house. Foreigners, again, have an especial abhorrence of long and dirty nails; whereas the Chinese regard the former as honourable evidence that the wearer works with his head rather than with his hands, and the latter as so common among both the wealthy and educated classes, that we must presume the Chinese nation to be quite indifferent on this score. For these and other similar reasons, Europeans generally avoid the society of Chinese; for instance, in the case of the Hongkong and Canton river steamers, the *Ichang* is preferred (at any rate by ladies) to the *Kiung* or *Powin*, solely because the saloon of the former steamer is reserved for foreigners alone, while those of the other two are open to all alike, and the susceptibilities of the more refined European passengers are constantly shocked by the unpleasant behaviour of their Chinese fellow-travellers. In his own home, or at a public restaurant, the Chinese gentleman smokes between the courses of his dinner; and so, indeed, do many Europeans, but not Englishmen, to whom the present question specially refers. His servants' hands are almost always unpleasantly dirty; they pour back the dregs of wine at the bottom of every cup into the common kettle to be re-heated and re-distributed among the guests; and even at the table of a high mandarin we have noticed the same objectionable form of economy pursued with regard to tea. Every one puts his chopsticks into his mouth and then back again into the one dish of which all are supposed to partake. Little squares of paper are used in the place of napkins, and are thrown as usual on the floor; and at any moment of the feast any one of the guests will bid his servant bring his hubble-bubble, or may be his hand-spittoon, and use either or both as if there were no one present but himself. All these are, of course, mere trivialities, mere matters of detail, which should not be allowed to interfere with the mutual feeling of respect that should exist between the two races; but one inevitable consequence will be the social separation of which "A Chinese" complains. It is only the more highly educated sections of the several European nations that can mingle freely in social life. The ordinary Frenchman regards the ordinary Englishman as an unpolished bear, because the latter does not take off his hat at meeting a male acquaintance or on entering a public billiard-room; while the Englishman is equally offended when the Frenchman offers his left hand instead of the right or indulges in the luxury of a *rinco bowls* after dinner. So too, English prudery is shocked to think that "American girls can enjoy 'little dinners' with young men of their own age, and without the presence of the kateful chaperon; but the same prudery can afford to laugh at what it considers a false modesty on the part of American ladies, namely the taboing of certain good old English words; and we all shortly after the story of the Yankee *prostitute* who, when asked what piece of a chicken she preferred, replied with becoming blushes that she would take "the part for the trusser." Again, the separation of the sexes in China has given rise to many unfounded statements of the ill-treatment and the low social status of Chinese women. It is true that the casual observer has apparently good grounds for believing in such a state of things; and to this fact may possibly be attributed a part of the violent prejudice

which European ladies have against all Chinamen without reservation. But Englishmen sometimes forget the chivalry of their forefathers, as we ourselves witnessed only the other day on the Grand Stand of the Hongkong race-course, when a Chinese lady was publicly treated with shameful rudeness, and turned out of a seat she had quite a right to occupy (unless there is a system of reserved places) as any European lady on the ground. It is a question, we allow, whether her friends were wise in sending her there in the present unsettled state of our social relationships; and she herself committed an error, in sheer ignorance of foreign prejudices, when she allowed herself to be accompanied by an amah who wore neither shoes nor stockings; but nothing can justify the rude and almost violent treatment to which she was there subjected. Let us quote a few lines from Mark Twain's *Innocents at Home*, where, after some ten lines of eulogistic reference to the Chinese, he goes on to say, "No Californian gentleman or lady ever abuses or oppresses a Chinaman, under any circumstances. . . . Only the scum of the population do it—they and their children; they and, naturally and consistently, the policeman and politicians, likewise, for these are the dust-licking pimps and slaves of the scum, there as well as elsewhere in America." From which unpleasant theme we will now fly off at a tangent to certain Chinese municipal customs and regulations, many of which may possibly be unknown and perhaps interesting to our readers, forming as they do one of the chief causes why the wealthy Chinese of Hongkong do not take up their residence permanently on the island, but seem rather to prefer returning to China or establishing themselves at Macao. It is impossible to believe that the Chinese do not appreciate the luxury of broad and well-kept streets as compared with the narrow alleys or filthy roadways of Canton and Peking. Yet with this advantage comes a great deal of municipal restraint to which they are unaccustomed in their own cities, as well as a total subversion of all their preconceived notions of street etiquette. They are not permitted to fling their garbage out at their own front doors, to fire crackers at impossible hours of the day and night, to burn piles of paper in dangerous proximity to all kinds of combustibles, to store gunpowder and make fireworks in the heart of a crowded thoroughfare, to indulge in gonging and drumming and many other nuisances which Chinamen in China may commit at their own sweet will. They may not, as in China, refuse to assist drowning people; nor are they excused from certain duties of interference for the public good which occasionally devolve upon individual citizens. They may not, as in China, obstruct the streets almost to the verge of impossibility with costermonger's stalls or heavy dangling shop-signs, leaving just room for two sedan-chairs to pass with about an inch to spare on either side. Beggars are not allowed to mark down customers going into shops to make purchases, and then to hurry in and beat a gong or swing about a dead cat until the shop-keeper is glad to get rid of his troublesome visitors at the price of a few cash. Then again Chinese street etiquette is quite different from our own, a fact usually ignored by blustering foreigners who march through a Chinese town as if the place belonged to them, and not unfrequently complain that coolies and others will not "get out of their way." Now there is a graduated scale of Chinese street rights in this particular respect, to which, as being recognised by the Chinese themselves, it would be advisable for foreigners to pay some attention. In England it has been successfully maintained that the roadway belongs to all equally, foot-passengers, equestrians, and carriage-passengers alike. Each is bound to respect the rights of the other, and is responsible for any accident arising from disregard of this principle. Not so in China: the ordinary foot-passenger is bound to "get out of the way" of the lowest coolie who is carrying a load; that same coolie must make way, even at great inconvenience to himself, for a sedan-chair, an empty chair yields the way to a chair with somebody inside; a chair, inasmuch as being more manageable, gets out of the way of a horse; and horse, chair, coolie, and foot-passenger, all clear the road for a wedding or other procession, or for the retinue of a mandarin. Occasionally there is a bump or a jam, always accompanied by a considerable flow of bad language on both sides; but never getting as far as blows; for the happy, good-tempered disposition of the working-classes in China is proverbial, and a marked contrast to what we see in our own country; and a curious-bout with them, provided always there is no allusion to *ancestors*, has by no means the same significance as with us. But we have written quite enough perhaps to show how divergent in many ways are Chinese and European modes of thought, and certainly more than sufficient to secure for ourselves the maledictions of the ignorant and prejudiced of both parties. For the latter we shall care but little, if we can only succeed in persuading the more intelligent on each side that to this divergence in matters of form, ceremony, custom, and law, must be ascribed the absence of a friendly social intercourse between Chinese and Europeans, and not to any feelings of mutual disrespect, still less of mutual contempt.

H. A. G.

According to the official Russian report, the number of prisoners taken at Solikhs Pass was 82,000, and ninety-three guns and ten colours were captured.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H. M. S. *Audacious* and H. M. S. *Curlew*, *Grouler*, *Swinger* and *Magpie*, will go outside for target practice on Monday morning next, returning to port late in the evening or on Tuesday morning.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Rev. J. Chalmers' *Concise Dictionary of Chinese on the basis of K'ang-hi*, just issued. The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sinologues and students of Chinese generally will be glad to learn that this addition to their aids has been completed.

Notices are posted at all the outlying villages calling upon the inhabitants to refrain from destroying or cutting trees and shrubs, and offering a reward of \$3 to any person giving information which will lead to a conviction for an infringement of this law. Persons guilty of this offence are liable to one month's imprisonment. We trust these notices will have a deterrent effect.

The funeral of the late Capt. Lausen, N. G. Barque Carl Ritter, took place this morning. The body was brought ashore in the long-boat of the vessel, towed by the gig manned by the ship's crew. A hearse was in attendance at Bowrington to receive the body, which was followed to the grave by nearly all the German Captains in Port, and by the Head of Messrs. Siamson & Co.'s house and several other gentlemen. The body was received at the Gate of the Protestant Cemetery by the Rev. Mr. Davis, who conducted the body to the grave, where a very short prayer was said, but an excellent extemporary sermon given, especially on the subject of Intemperance; after which, by kind permission of the Clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Eitel read some prayers in German and also gave a short exhortation to the people present. There were about 50 who attended the funeral.

The usual fortnightly Entertainment will be held at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, on Monday evening next, commencing as usual at 8 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

- 1—Overture, Piano and Violin, From Bellini.
- 2—Song, "The ups and downs of life."
- 3—Song and Chorus, "Do not go, my lady love."
- 4—Recitation, "A lay of real life."
- 5—Song, "Ball Mahone's reply."
- 6—Song, "Let each man learn to know himself."
- 7—Song, "The Rose of Tralee."
- 8—Violin Solo, "Hope told a flattering tale."
- 9—Song, "Jesse's Dream," (an incident at the relief of Lucknow).
- 10—Song and Chorus, "The moonlit sea."
- 11—Recitation, "The dream of Eugene Aram."
- 12—Song, "Shillings I've spent a few."

A CRICKET match was played this afternoon between the Club and the 74th Highlanders. The Highlanders went first to the wickets, but the excellent fielding of the Club made their chances of victory very gloomy, as with six wickets down they had only managed to make two runs. Private Henderson was then sent in and made a stand, but was ultimately disposed of by Johnson, but not before he had secured 14 runs. The greater number were disposed of by Hynes, and A. K. Travers, whose bowling sent them away in double quick time. When the Club went to the wickets the Highlanders' score stood at 26. Their second innings however told a different tale, and when the stumps were drawn at sundown they had made 120 runs with 9 wickets down, against the Club's 108. Below we append the scores:—

74th HIGHLANDERS—1st Innings.	
Pt. Dawson, b. Hynes	2
Lt. Greer, b. Hynes	0
Lt. Kelham, b. Hynes	0
Lt. Reynolds, b. Hynes	0
Lt. Hynes, b. A. K. Travers	0
Lt. Kaye, b. A. K. Travers	0
Pt. Henderson, b. Hynes	0
Lt. Cavendish, b. Hynes	14
Lt. Travers	5
Lt. Edwards, b. Hynes	0
Pt. Gladstone, b. Hynes	0
Sgt. Carter, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	26

2nd Innings.	
Pt. Dawson, b. Grant	0
Lt. Greer, b. Grant	0
Lt. Kelham, b. Travers	48
Lt. Reynolds, b. Johnson, b. Saunders	1
Lt. Hynes, b. Saunders	0
Lt. Kaye, b. A. K. Travers	17
Pt. Henderson, b. Hynes	1
Lt. Cavendish, b. Travers	3
Lt. Edwards, b. Hynes	6
Pt. Gladstone, not out	2
Sgt. Carter, not out	6
Extras	21
Total	120

CLUB—1st Innings.	
W. Hynes, c. Henderson, b. Reynolds	3
R. Prothero, b. Greer	28
M. Saunders, b. Greer	17
W. Dunman, b. Greer	0
J. P. Pearce, a. r., b. Reynolds	20
A. K. Travers, c. Henderson, b. Reynolds	6
H. E. Darby, b. Reynolds	1
R. G. Alford, b. Reynolds	0
G. F. Johnson	15
D. B. Grant, not out	4
H. B. Gibb, c. Hynes, b. Reynolds	1
Extras	7
Total	108

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

The following important notifications appear in the Government Gazette of today:—

At a conference held at the Council Chamber on the 25th February, 1878, to consider the question of the teaching of English in the Government School, the following gentlemen were present by invitation of His Excellency the Governor, who presided:—

The Honorable the Colonel Commanding the Troops (Colonel Bassano, C.B.)
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, (J. Gardiner Austin, C.M.G.)
The Honorable Phineas Rye.
The Honorable Henry Lowcock.
The Honorable J. McNeill Price.
The Honorable Francis Bulkeley Johnston.

Frederick Stewart, Esquire, Head Master of the Central School.
The Reverend E. J. Eitel, Ph.D.

The following resolutions were arrived at:—

1. That the primary object to be borne in view by the Government should be the teaching of English.

2. That to enable the Central School to give more time to English and less time to Chinese studies, without materially diminishing the amount of Chinese knowledge on the part of the scholars on leaving the Schools, the preliminary requirements in Chinese knowledge be raised in the case of all such candidates for admission as do not already speak English fairly well to the requirements of Standard IV. of Class I. of the Grand-in-Aid Schedule, (with the exception of Geography).

3. That five hours be given every day (except Saturday) to English, and 2½ hours to Chinese studies, but with the understanding that all English lessons will be obligatory, and all Chinese lessons optional, according to the declaration on the part of the parents.

The above resolutions were arrived at without a division, with the exception of that portion of the latter which makes the study of Chinese optional on the declaration of the parents. On that point, the voting was as follows:—

For making Chinese optional.
The Honorable the Colonel Commanding the Troops.
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable J. M. Price.
The Honorable F. B. Johnson.
The Reverend E. J. Eitel.

For making Chinese compulsory.
The Honorable P. Rye.
The Honorable H. Lowcock.
Mr. Stewart.

4. That increased accommodation, more English speaking Masters, and smaller classes are essential to the proper teaching of English at the Central School.

5. That as a preliminary step, the staff of English Masters be doubled forthwith.

6. That with regard to the other Government Schools entirely supported by Government, arrangements be made, as soon as possible, to teach the boys English in all of them.

J. P. HENNESSY, Governor.
Read and confirmed this 5th day of March, 1878.

H. E. WOTKINS,
Clerk of Council.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having been pleased, subject in all respects to the approval of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to grant Two months' vacation leave and ten months' leave on half salary, to the Chief Justice the Honorable Sir John Smale, Knight, the following provisional appointments have been made by His Excellency:—

His Honour Francis Snowden, Puisne Judge, to be Acting Chief Justice.
James Russell, Esquire, Police Magistrate, to be Acting Puisne Judge.
O. V. O'neill, Esquire, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, to be Acting Police Magistrate.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1878.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having granted Twelve months' leave of absence on half-pay to Frederick Stewart, Esquire, Inspector of Schools and Head Master of the Central School, the Reverend Ernest John Eitel, Ph.D., has been good enough, at the request of His Excellency the Governor, to undertake the duties of Acting Inspector of Schools and Head of the Educational Department; and the following provisional appointments have been made by His Excellency in the Central School:—

Mr. A. Falconer to be Acting Head Master.
Mr. W. M. B. Arthur to be Acting 2nd Master.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1878.

Police Intelligence.
(Both Magistrates Sitting.)
March 9, 1878.

Wan Ahing, a rice-powder, was sent to 7 days' hard labour for stealing a spar.

Tang Ahing, a ratman maker, was sent to 14 days' hard labour for a similar offence.

Lum Ahui, a shopman, was charged on remand with having stolen an umbrella from the S. S. *Kiung* on the 18th Feb. The owner of the umbrella having now been found, the defendant was sentenced to 9 months' hard labour.

POCKET PICKING.
Chan Ah, a carpenter, was sent to six months' hard labour for picking the pocket of one Chan Ah, the Captain of a junk, and stealing \$2.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.
Wong Ahching, a bricklayer, was committed for trial on a charge of uttering counterfeit coin.

A DISPATCH from Berlin states that the Russian Government is at present engaged in framing a regular plan for constructing a Black Sea fleet—so many vessels and so much tonnage every year, as is provided in the German Flotten-entwurf, which has proved so successful. The work is to be taken in hand at once. A considerable vote appropriated to the purpose is to be included in this year's estimates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MINT QUESTION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, March 9, 1878.

SIR,—The discussion in the Chamber of Commerce on the above question was of unusual interest and the opinions expressed in favour of the undertaking will doubtless be thoroughly endorsed by the whole commercial community. Should the proposed scheme be carried into effect, could not the necessary funds be found by a loan from the Special Fund? The unlimited demand for small coinage, so ably and feelingly pointed out by Mr. Granville Sharp, would alone ensure a profit more than sufficient to meet any claims for interest.

The question of a suitable site for the new building, will, if the proposal be acted upon, prove somewhat difficult, if the cost of land eastward, so lately shown by the sale of a space in a comparatively unimproved district, be fair criterion. Probably the Government may be able to resume some of those lots to the westward, near Belcher's Bay, the condition of which, thanks to the soft heart of Sir Arthur Kennedy and the well-directed tears of interested suppliants, have long remained an obstacle to the progress of the Colony. Whether the Government go East or West to build the Mint, however, it is to be hoped that the Surveyor General will so exercise his shrewdness as to save the Colony as far as possible from any heavy outlay for land space and water frontage.—Yours &c.

ECONOMY.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

The case of E. Fajard v. J. Maitland was heard before R. A. Mowat, Esq., at H. B. M.'s Supreme Court to-day (Mar. 1st). Plaintiff claimed the return of a promissory note for Tael 35,000. Plaintiff obtained the note about fourteen years ago from Tacke and gave it to defendant in 1876, as security for debts, after which he left Shanghai. He said the debts had been paid during his absence; but, failing to establish that fact, Mr. Mowat said he must give judgment for defendant.

The assembling at the Grand Stand, on this morning (Mar. 1st) of the Training season, was but small; not exceeding a dozen members in all. There is, of course, no possibility of forming any opinion yet on the probabilities of the spring meeting; the principal attention this morning being to the excellence of the office and of the farm butter. It is to be hoped that a few genial days will take the place of the moist ones we have had for so long, that the ground may get into condition, and enable the sportsmen to make up for the close winter.

Miscellaneous.

The contracts for the 100 torpedo-boats recently ordered by the Russian Government have been taken by the two leading ship-building firms at St. Petersburg. They are to be exact copies of the torpedo-boats built last year by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., which attained during their trials on the River Neva a speed of twenty-two statute miles an hour. Fifty of these boats are to be completed within six months, and to ensure the utmost despatch the orders for the machinery have been distributed among a large number of firms.

COMPARING NOTES.—One was a parrot boy and the other a cash boy, and as they halted under an awning for a minute, the parrot boy asked: "Do you get the same old wages yet?" "Yes, just the same." "Haven't you been presented with a watch or a cane as a token of esteem?" "No—not a thing." "Don't the boss ever ask you up to a Sunday dinner?" "Not a one." "Never comes around and asks your advice about the markets?" "Never." "And he hasn't got a daughter to fall in love with you, and suicide if she can't marry you?" "No." "Well, I don't see how you stay there. It must be awful humiliating to a boy of your temperament." "So it is—it's just awful on me, but I'm hanging on in hopes of finding a five dollar bill on the floor and buying all the rock-candy I can eat. Seems as if I could taste it now—good-bye. Few people know how we boys suffer day after day."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"CAVE" writes to us as follows:—"I have seen with great regret that we are threatened with a renewal of the clamour for opening the British Museum Reading Room in the evening, for the benefit of the working classes. A writer who is clearly awake to the great danger to our national library involved in such a proposal thinks that such danger might be avoided by turning certain subterranean chambers now existing between the official residences and the Museum into reading-rooms for the accommodation of evening visitors. When this question was agitated some twenty years ago I had a conversation on the subject with the late distinguished keeper of the MSS., Sir Frederic Madden, in the course of which he told me that Mr. Braidwood (than whom no one could speak with greater authority on such matters) was strongly opposed to the proposal on the ground that, from the construction of the building, he was quite sure that if once caught fire nothing could save it from becoming a heap of ruins. It took six months to burn the Alexandrian Library in the baths of that city; but the Omar who indirectly set fire to the British Museum, by introducing lights into it at night would probably accomplish the destruction of that rival library in as many hours."

A LETTER from Odessa in the *Hamburg Correspondent* says that the police in that and other towns of the Russian Empire have seized a great number of copies of a revolutionary pamphlet which has been circulated, by some means not yet discovered, through the agency of a society calling itself "The Society of National Emancipation." The pamphlet is entitled, "An Appeal from the Society of National Emancipation to all Honourable Men in Russia," and it begins as follows:—"The hour of national resurrection, of a public rising of the masses, and of a radical change of the state of things under which we suffer is approaching. The chains of our slavery of many hundred years are beginning to rust, and they are already so worn out that it only requires one energetic effort on our part to shatter them to pieces. The events of last summer at the seat of war and the state of our army have thoroughly dissipated the illusion of the timid and the weak. Until now they might yet have believed in the strength and solidity of the Government which oppresses us. But now this belief must have fled without hope of return, for the absolute

impotence of the Government has been clearly manifested. This despotic tyranny has shown itself totally incapable of preserving Russia from universal misery and ruin. It can neither save the Empire from political and financial bankruptcy, nor free its population from the vampires who are sucking our blood."

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALFORD.—To the Proprietors of Norton's CAMOMILE PILLS.—118sep78.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 6, 1878.	
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, 582½ a 585	
" Old Patna, cash, None	
" New Benares, cash, 552½ a 555	
" Old Benares, cash, None	
" New Malwa, cash, 688	
" Allowance Tails, 12 a 40	
" Old Malwa, cash, None	
" Allowance Tails, None	
QUICKSILVER, 64.50	
SALTPETRE, 6.80 a 6.90	

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 8/10½	
" 30 days' sight, 8/10½	
" 6 months' sight, 8/11½	
Credits, 8/11½	
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 8/11½	
Bombay, demand Rupees, 263	
Calcutta, 223	
Shanghai, demand, 7½	
" 30 days' sight, 7½	
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, 9.50	
Sycee, 8.80	
Mexicans, 14 p. 4 pm.	
Gold Leaf, 26.30	
English Sovereigns, 6.80	
Australian Sovereigns, 6.08	
Discount, 7 to 8 %	

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 50 % prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,800	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,150	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$245	
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 615	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 860	
S.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$680	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 1 % dis.	
H.K. O. & S. S. Co., \$14 dis.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 28	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$78	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55	
China Sugar Refining Co., \$13 prem.	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104,100	
Do, of 1877, 4103	

Temperature.
Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s (Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, March 9, 1878.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M. 30.869	
Do, 1 P.M. 30.876	
Do, 4 P.M. 30.876	
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 80	
Do, 1 P.M. 62	
Do, 4 P.M. 62	
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 57	
Do, Do, 1 P.M. 60	
Do, Do, 4 P.M. 68	
Do, Maximum 68	
Do, Minimum over night 57	

Shipping Intelligence.

The followings are corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

18, Henry Lippett,	New York
July	
2, Northampton,	Baltimore
Aug.	
4, Regulus,	Cardiff
Sept.	
3, Andreas,	Flushing Roads
23, Victoria (A.),	Liverpool
Oct.	
2, Anna Bertha,	Cuxhaven
19, Oscar,	Hamburg
25, Benedicta,	San Francisco
30, Ledore,	London
Nov.	
1, Elizabeth Ostle,	Antwerp
2, Oadie (s.),	Liverpool
3, Johann Smidt,	London
4, Minna,	London
8, Elizabeth Shields,	Hamburg
20, Jetti,	Cardiff
Dec.	
1, Glengaber,	Flushing
2, Otto,	Hamburg
4, Devana,	London
13, Sir Harry Parkes,	London
19, Sedan,	Cardiff
19, Forward,	Nassau (N.W.)
23, J. R. Worcester,	London
25, G. B. S.,	Liverpool
Jan.	
8, Korso,	Pennarth
11, Elizabeth Childs,	Sunderland
12, Print Friedrich Carl (s.),	London
13, Sarah Nicholson,	Nassau (N.W.)
17, Agamemnon (s.),	Liverpool
17, Elyton Ostle,	Greenock
21, Glendinas (s.),	London
22, Belle of Oregon,	Liverpool

Portfolio.

LIGHT AND SHADE—A DEDICATION.

The sea gives her shells to the shells;
The earth gives her streams to the sea;
They are many, but my gift is single,
My verse, the first fruits of me.
Let the wind take the green and the grey leaf,
Cast forth without fruit upon air;
Take me leaf and vine leaf and bay leaf
Blown loose from the hair.

The night shades them round me in legions,
Down drives them before her like dreams;
Time sheds them like snow on strange regions,
Sweep shoreward on infinite streams;
Leaves pallid and sombre and ruddy,
Dead fruits of the fugitive years;
Some stained as with wine and made bloody,
And some as with tears.

—*Alfred, Charles Tennyson.*

ALPINE HEIGHTS.

Like mighty thinkers, there they stand
Above the soft green pasture-land;
They yield no common yearly food,
To those lone heights where climbs the wood,
"What do those giant peaks do there?"
I asked, and streams the answer bare,
Which, fanning from the summer heat,
Blow down the rocks, and round the feet
Of those gray mountains coolness bring—
The coolness of their glacier spring.
"Oh, how would all these pastures lie,
If never peak had towered high
Above the zone where corn and oil
Can flourish and repay your toil.
Such treasures heaped from times of old,
Such stores of life and snow to yield
Their cooling draught to thirsty field;
These rugged shoulders bravely bear
New burdens for the coming year.
But mortals will not read aright,
Nor know that, from each barren height,
Unquenchable the living waters flow
Which verdure bring to fields below."

—*London Spectator.*

GRAINS OF GOLD.

PERU, for the most part, is nothing else
but the substitute of exercise and temperance.—*Addition.*

That a state of life is most happy where
superstitions are not required and necessities
not wanting.—*Plutarch.*

It is time, it destroys everything
slowly; it undermines, it wears away;
it detaches, it does not wrench.—*Jobert.*

Reputation is a most idle and most false
imposition, oft got without merit, and lost
without deserving.—*Shakespeare.*

The seat of knowledge is in the head; of
wisdom, in the heart. We are sure to judge
wrong if we do not feel right.—*Hastell.*

There never did and never will exist
anything permanently noble and excellent
in a character which was stranger to the
exercise of resolute self-denial.—*Walter Scott.*

Errors then reprehend another take heed
thou art not culpable in what thou doest
about to repeat. He that cleanses a
blot with blotting fingers makes a great
blot.—*Quarles.*

This young girl who begins to experience
the necessity of loving, seeks to hide it;
but the desire of pleasing betrays the secret of
her heart, and sometimes reveals her hopes.
—*Deauchere.*

It is for the most part in our skill in
manners, and in observance of time and
place, and of decency in general, that what
is called taste by way of distinction consists;
and which in reality is no other than a more
refined judgment.—*Burke.*

We are ruined, not by what we really
want, but by what we think we do; there-
fore, never go abroad in search of your
wants—if they be real, you will find them
home in search of you, for he that buys
what he does not want will soon want what
he cannot buy.—*Colton.*

The works of a person that builds begin
immediately to decay, while those of him
that plants begin directly to improve. In
this, planting promises a more lasting
pleasure than building, which, were it to
remain in equal perfection, would at least
begin to moulder and want repairs in
imagination; now trees have a circumstance
that suits our taste, and that is annual
variety.—*Shenstone.*

WILL ADAMS' ORIGINAL LETTERS.

(From the papers of the Hakluyt
Society, 1850.)

Having no good occasion, by hearing that
certain English merchants live in the island
of Java, although by name unknown, I
have emboldened myself to write these
few lines, desiring the Worshipful Com-
pany being unknown to me, to pardon my
stupidity. My reason that I do write, is
first as conscience doth blame me with love
to my countrymen, and country. Your
Worship, to whom this present writing
shall come, is to give you understand that
I am a Kentish man, borne in a town
called Chillingham, two English miles from
Rochester, one mile from Chatham, where
the Kings ships do lie; and that from
the age of twelve years old, I was brought
up in Limehouse near London, being
Apprentice twelve years to Master
Nicholas Digges, and my self have
served for Master and Pilot in her Ma-
jesty ships; and about eleven or twelve
years have served the Worshipful Com-
pany of the Barbadoes Merchants, until the
Indian trade from Holland began, in
which Indian trade, I was desirous to
make a little experience of the small know-
ledge which God had given me. So, in the
year of our Lord 1683, I was hired for
Pilot Master of a fleet of five ships, which
was made ready by the Indian Company,
Peter Vander Bay and Hanco Vander Vek.
The General of this fleet, was a merchant
called Jacques Maheux, in which ship, being
Admiral, I was Pilot. So being the three
and twentieth of June and twentieth of
June we set sail, it was too late as we
came to the line, to make it without
contrary winds. So it was about the
middle of September, at which time we
founde much southerly winds, and our
men were many sick, so that we were forced
to go to the coast of Guinny to Cape
Gonaves, where we set our sick men on
land, of which many died, being little or
no refreshing, being an unhealthy place.
So that to fulfill our voyage, we set our
course for the coast of Brazil, being deter-
mined to pass the tropic of Magellan;
and by the way came to an Island called
Ananbon, which Island we landed at, and
took the town, in which was about eight
houses. In which Island we refreshed our-
selves, having oxen, oranges, and diverse
fruits, etc. But the savageness of the
sire was very bad, so that we were better
in other full ships, spending upon the

coast up the Cape Gonaves, and up An-
bon, a two months time, till the twelfth
or thirteenth November. At which time,
we set sail from Anbon, sailing till
windes still at the south and south by east,
and south-east, all was got into four
degrees to the southward of the line; at
which time the winds did favour, as com-
ing to the south-east, and east-south-east,
and so that we were up between the land
of Anbon, and the Straights of Mag-
ellan, about a five moneths.

Being at the Island of St. Maria, which
lieth in the latitude to the southward of
the line of thirtie seven degrees twelve minutes
on the coast of Chili, we took counsell to
take all things out of one ship, and to burne
the other; but that the captains that were
made, new, the one nor the other would
do, so that we did not agree to leave the
one or the other; and having much cloth
in our ships, it was agreed that we should
leave the coast of Peru; and direct our
course for Japan, having understood that
cloth was good marchandise there; and also
how upon that coast of Peru, the King's
ships were out seeking vs, having know-
ledge of our being there, understanding
that we were weak of men, which was
certain; for one of our fleet, for hunger,
was forced to seeke reliefe at the enemies
hand in Saint Ago. For which reason,
having refreshed ourselves in this Island of
St. Maria, more by police then by force,
we departed the twentieth seven of November,
from the Island of St. Maria, with our two
ships; and for the rest of our fleet we had
no news of them. So we stood away
directly for Japan, and passed the equino-
ctiall line together, until we came in twen-
ty-eight degrees to the northward of the
line; in which latitude we were about the
twenty-third of February 1690. We had
a wonderful storme of wind, as storm I was
in, with much rain, in which storm we
lost our compass, whereof we were very
sorry; nevertheless, with hope that we
in Japan we should meet the one the other,
we proceeded on our former intention for
Japan, and in the height of thirtie degrees,
sought the northernmost of the Cape of
the forenamed land; but found it not,
reason that it lieth faulce in all cardes, and
maps, and globes; for the Cape lieth in
thirtie-five degrees N., which is a great
difference. In the end, in thirtie-two
degrees N., we came in sight of the land,
being the nineteenth day of April. So that
betweene the Cape of St. Maria, and Japan,
we were four moneths and twentie-two
daies; at which time there were no more
than six besides my selfe that could stand
upon his feet. So we in safetie fell our
anchor about a league from a place called
Bungo. At which time came to vs many
boats, and we suffered them, which people
did vs no harme; neither of vs understand-
ing the one the other. Within 2 or 3
daies after our arrivall, there came a letter
from a place called Langasque, to which
place the Carake of Amakus is yearly wont
to come, which with other Japanese were
Christians, where our Interpreters,
which was not to our good, our mortal
enemies being our Truchmen. Neverthe-
less, the King of Bungo, the place where
we arrived, showed vs great friendship. For
he gave vs an house a land, where we
landed our sick men, and had all refresh-
ing that was needfull. We had when we
came to Bungo, sixe and whole,
four and twentie men, of which number
the next day three died. The rest for the
most part recovered, saving three, which
lay a long time sick; and in the end also
died. In the which time of our being here,
the Emperor hearing of vs, sent presently
five galleies, or frigates, to vs, to bring me
to the Court, where his highness was, which
was distant from Bungo about an eightie
English leagues. Soe that as soon as we
came before him, he demanded of me, of
what country we were; so I answered him
in all points; he demanded what he
demanded not, both concerning warre and
peace betweene country and country; so
that the particulars here to write would be
too tedious. And for that time I was com-
manded to prison, being well used, with
one of our mariners that came with me
to serve me.

A two daies after, the Emperor called
me again, demanding the reason of our
coming so farre. I answered: "We were
people that sought all friendship with all
nations, and to have trade in all countries,
bringing such marchandise as our country
did afford into strange landes, in the way
of traffick. He demanded also as concern-
ing the warres betweene the Spaniards and
Portugall and our country, and the reason
of all things, which he was glad to hear,
as it seemed to me, was the end. I was
commanded to prison again, but my
being was bettered in another place. So
that 9 daies I was in prison, hearing no
more news, neither of our ship, nor captain,
whether he were recovered of his sickness
or not; nor of the rest of the company; in
which time, looked every day to die; to
be executed, as the custome of justice is in
Japan, as hanging in our land. In which
long time of imprisonment, the Jesuites
and the Portugallians gave many equities
against me and the rest of the Emperor,
that we were thieves and robbers of all
nations, and were a suffered to live, it
should be against the profit of his Highness,
and the land; for no nation should come
there without robbing; his Highness justice
being executed, the rest of our nation with-
out doubt should feare and not come
any more; thus daily making against the
Emperor, and praying his Highness to
my death. But God that is alway mer-
ci-ful, at night showed mercy unto vs, and
would not suffer them to have their will
of vs. In the end, the Emperor gave
them answer that we as yet had not done
him nor to none of his landes any harme
or damage; therefore against Reason and
Justice to put vs to death. If our country
had warres the one with the other; that was
no cause that he should put vs to death;
with which they were out of hart, that
their cruel pretence failed them. For
which God be for evermore praised. Now
in this time that I was in prison, the ship
was commanded to be brought so neere to
the city where the Emperor was, as might
be (for grownding him) the which was done
21 daies being expired, the Emperor
caused me to be brought before him again,
demanding of me many questions more,
which were too long to write. In conclu-
sion, he asked me whether I was desirous
to go to the ship to see my countrymen;
I answered very gladly, the which he bad
me do. So I departed, and was freed
from imprisonment. And this was the
first news that I had, that the ship and
company were come to the city. So that,
with a rejoicing hart I took a boat, and
went to our ship, where I found the captain
and the rest, recovered of their sickness;
and when I came aboard with weeping
and joy, for it was long that we

understand that I was executed long since.
Thus, God helped us, all that were left
alive, came together again. From the
ship all things were taken out; so that the
clothes which I took with me on my back I
only had. All my instruments and books
were taken. Not only I lost what I had in
the ship, but from the captain and the
company, generally, what was good or
worth the taking was carried away. All
which was done unknown to the Em-
peror. So in process of time having
knowledge of it, he commanded that
they which had taken our goods, should
restore it to vs back again; but it was here
and there to taken, that we could not get it
again; savinge 60000 Rits in ready money,
as commanded to be given vs; and in his
presence brought, and delivered in the
hands of one that was made our governor,
who kept them in his hands to distribute
them unto vs as we had neede, for the
buying of victuals for our men, with other
particular charges. So in the end of thirtie
daies, our ship lying before the city called
Sakay, two leagues or three leagues from
Osaca, where the Emperor sat at that time
did lie, our commandment came from the
Emperor, that our ship should be carried
to the uttermost part of the land, called
Quanto, whither according to his command-
ment we were carried, the distance being
about an hundred and twenty leagues. Our
passage thither was long, by reason of con-
trary windes so that the Emperor was
there long before vs. Coming to the land
of Quanto, and neere to the city Edo,
where the Emperor was being arrived, I
sought all means by supplications, to get
our ship altered, and to seeke our best
meanes to come where the Hollanders had
their trade; in which end we spent much
of the money given vs. Also, in this time,
three or four of our men rebelled against
the captain, and my selfe, and made a
mutinie with the rest of our men, so that
we had much trouble with them. For they
would not abide no longer in the ship,
every one would be a commander and per-
forer; would have every one part of the
money that was given by the Emperor. It
would be too long to write the particulars.
In the end, the money was divided accord-
ing to every mans place; but this was
about two years that we had been in Japan,
and when we had a desire to go should
not have our ship, but to abide in Japan.
So that the part of every one being divided,
every one took his way where he thought
best. In the end, the Emperor gave every
man, to live upon, two pounds of rice a
day, and yearly so much as was worth
eleven or twelve ducats a year, yearly;
my selfe, the captain, and mariners all alike.
So in process of four or five yeeres the
Emperor called me, as divers times he
had done before. So one time about the
rest he would have me to make him a small
ship. I answered that I was no carpenter,
and had no knowledge thereof. Well, do
your endeavour, said he; if it be not good,
it is no matter. Wherefore at his com-
mandment I bought him a ship of the burthen
of eightie tonnes, or there about; which
ship being made in all respects as our man-
ner is, he comming aboard to see it, liked
it very well; by which meanes I came in
more favour with him, so that I came often
in his presence, who from time to time gave
me presents, and at length a great
ducat by the year, much about seven
pounds a day. Now being in such grace and
favour, by reason I learned him some
points of geometry, and understanding of
the art of mathematics, with other things;
I pleased him so, that what I said he would
not contrarie. At which my former en-
emies did wonder; and at this time must
interest me to do them a friendship, which
to both Spaniards and Portugallians have
I done; recompensing them good for evil.
So, to passe my time to get my living, I
halt out mee great labour and trouble at
the first; but God hath blessed my labour.

In the end of five yeeres, I made
supplication to the King to go out of this land,
desiring to see my poore wife and children
according to conscience and nature. With
the which request, the Emperor was not
well pleased, and would not let me go any
more for my country; but to bide in his
land. Yet in process of time, being in
great favour with the Emperor, I made
supplication again, by reason we had news
that the Hollanders were in Shian and
Patania; which rejoyced vs much, with
hope that God should bring vs to our
country again, by one means or other.
So I made supplication again, and boldly
spoke my selfe with him, at which he
said me answer: I told him, if he would
permit me to depart, I would be a meanes,
that both the English and Hollanders
should come and traffick there but by no
means he would let mee goe. I asked
him leave for the captain, the which he
presently granted mee. So by that meanes
my captain got leave; and in a Japon lunk
called to Patania, and in a yeeres space came
no Hollanders. In the end, he went from
Patania to Ior, where he found a fleet of
nine sailes, of which fleet Matley was
General, and in this fleet he was made
Master again, which fleet sailed to Malacca,
and fought with an armada of Portugallians;
in which battle he was shot, and presently
died; so that as yet, I think, no certain
news is known whether I am alive or
dead. Therefore I did praye, and intreat
you in the name of Jesus Christ to doe
much as to make my being here in Japan,
and my two children fatherless;
which thing only is my greatest griefe
of heart, and conscience. I am a man not
known in Batavia, and Limehouse, and
named to my good Master Nicholas Digges,
M. Thomas Best, and M. Nicholas Isaac,
and William Isaac, brothers, with many
others; also to M. William Jones, and M.
Bosket. Therefore may this letter come to
any of their hands, or the way; I do know
that compassion and mercy is so, that my
friends and I should have news, that
I do as yet live in this vale of my sorrow-
full pilgrimage; the which thing again and
again I do desire for Jesus Christ his sake.

You shall understand, that the first ship
that I did make, I did make a voyage or
two in, and then the King commanded me
to make another ship, which I did, being of
the burthen of an hundred and twentie tonnes.
In this ship I have made a voyage from
Macao to Edjo, being as far as from London
to the Lizard or the Land of England;
which in the yeere of our Lord 1699, the
King lent to the Governor of Manila, to
goe with eightie of his men, to sail to Acapulco.
In the yeere 1699 was sent away a
great ship called the N. Francisco, being
about a thousand tonnes; upon the coast of
Japan, in the latitude of thirty five degrees
and thirtie minutes. By discourse of weather
she was bound her (maine mast) and
bow vs for Japan, and in the night
was wrecked; the ship came upon the shore
and was not away; for the which thing

and six men were drowned, and three
hundred tonnes, or three hundred. Little
more in which ship the Governor of
Manila as a passenger, was to return to
Nova Spasia. But this Governor was
sent in the bigger ship which I made, in
ann. 1610, to Acapulco. And in ann. 1611,
this Governor returned another ship
in her own, with a great present; and
him thanks for his great friendship; and
also sent the worth of the Emperours ship
in goods and money; which ships the
Spaniards have now in the Philippines.

Now for my service which I have done
and duty to, being employed in the Em-
perours service, he hath given me a living,
which was a lordship in England, with
eightie or ninetie husbandmen, that be as
my slaves or servants; which, or the like
present, was never before given to
any stranger. Thus God hath provided
for mee after my great misery; and to him
only be all honor and praise, power and
glory, both now and for ever, worlde
without ende.

Now, whether I shall come out of this
land, I know not. Until this present there
hath been no meanes; but now, through the
trade of the Hollanders, there is meanes.
In the yeere of our Lord 1699, two Holland
ships came to Japan, the one from
Macao, being a fine or six daies too late.
Nevertheless, they came to Frando, and
came to the Court to the Emperor, where
they were in great friendly received making
condition with the Emperor yearly to
send a ship or two; and so with the
Emperours passe they departed. Now,
this yeere 1611, there is a small ship
arrived, with cloth, lead, elephants teeth,
damaske, and blacke taffeties, raw silke,
pepper, and other commodities; and they
have shewed cause why they came not in
the former yeere 1610, according to pro-
mise yearly to come. This ship was
wonderously well received. You under-
stand that the Hollanders have an
India of money; for out of Holland there
is no need of silver to come into the East
Indies. For in Japan, there is much silver
to be sold to serve the Hollanders to
handel where they will in the East Indies.
But the merchandize, which is here vendible
for ready money, silke, damaske, blacke
taffeties, blacke and red cloth of the best
kind, and such like goods. So, now under-
standing by this Holland ship lately arrived
here, that there is a settled trade by my
countrymen in the East Indies, I presume
that amongst them some, either merchants,
masters, or mariners, must needs know
me. Therefore I have emboldened my
selfe to write these few lines in briefe;
being desirous not to be over tedious to the
reader.

This land of Japan is a great land, and
lyeth to the northwards, in the latitude of
eight and fortie degrees, and it lyeth east
by north, and west by south or west south
west, two hundred and twentie English
leagues. The people of this land of Japan
are good of nature, courteous and mee-
surable, and valiant in warre; their lustie la-
bourers, and their tradesmen, are industrious
upon executed without any partialitie
in great civillitie. I meane, not a
beleeve, governed in the world by civill
politic. The people be verie superstitious
in their religion, and are of diverse opinions.
There be many Jesuites and Franciscan
friars in this land, and they have converted
many to be Christians and have many
churches in the land.

Thus, in briefe, I am constrained to write,
hoping that by one meanes or other, in
process of time, I shall heare of my wife
and children; and so with patience I wait
the good will and pleasure of Almighty God.

Dated in Japan the two and twentieth of
October 1611.

By your worthy friend and servant,
to command in what I can,

WILLIAM ADAMS.

A FLY'S TOILET.

The toilet of the fly is as carefully at-
tended to as that of the most frivolous of
human insects. With a contempt for the
looking glass he brushes himself up and
wabbles his little round head, chuck full
of vanity, wherever he happens to be. Some-
times after a long day of dissipation and
flirting with his six small legs and little
round body all soiled with syrup, and but-
ter, and cream, he passes out of the dining-
room and wings his way to the clean white
cord along which the morning glories climb,
and in this retired spot, heedless of the
crusty spider that is preading gymnastics a
few feet above him, he proceeds to purify
and sweeten himself for the refreshing repose
and soft dreams of the balmy summer night,
so necessary to one who is expected to be
early at breakfast.

It is a wonderful toilet. Resting himself
on his front and middle legs he throws his
hind legs rapidly over his body, binding
down his frail wings for an instant with the
pressure, then raising them over with a
backward motion, which he repeats until
they are bright and clear. Then he pushes
the two legs along his body under the wings,
giving that queer structure a thorough
currying, every now and then throwing
to remove what he has collected from his
corporeal surface. Next he goes to work
upon his van. Resting on his hind legs and
middle leg, he raises his two forelegs and
begins a vigorous scrubbing of his head and
shoulders, using his proboscis every little
while to push the accumulation from his
limbs. At times he is so energetic that it
seems as if he were trying to pull his head
off, but no fly ever committed suicide. Some
of his motions very much resemble those of
pussy at her toilet. It is plain, even to the
naked eye, that he does his work thorowly,
for when he has finished he looks like a
new fly, so clean and neat has he made
himself within a few minutes. The white
cord is defiled, but Floppy is himself again,
and he bids the morning glories a very good
evening.—*Western Farm Journal.*

THE TELEPHONE UNMASKED.

(New York Times.)

Suspicion ought to have been awakened
by the recent publication of the fact that if
the lamp-posts of our city were to be con-
nected by wires, every confidential remark
made to a lamp-post by a belated democratic
statesman could be reproduced by a tele-
phone connected with any other lamp-post.
It is true that this publication was ostensibly
made in the interest of the police force,
and it was recommended that the police-
men should use the lamp-posts as means of com-
munication with police head-quarters. It
was evident, however, that the result would
be to make every lamp-post a spy upon mid-
night revellers. Men who had trusted to
freely lamp-post for years, and embraced

them with the utmost confidence in their
silence and discretion, would find them-
selves shamelessly betrayed, and their un-
suspecting soliloquies literally reported to
their indignant families; strange to say,
this suggestive hint of the power of the
telephone attracted no attention, and has
since been in all probability forgotten.

We fully comprehend the danger of the
telephone. If any telephone miscreant
connects a telephone with one of the count-
less telegraphic wires that pass over the
roofs of this city there will be an imme-
diate end of all privacy. Whatever is said
in the secrecy of the back piazza by youth-
ful students of the satellites of Mars will be
proclaimed by way of the house-top to the
eavesdropping telephone operator. No
matter to what extent a man may close his
doors and windows, and hermetically seal
his key-holes, and furnace-registers, with
towels and blankets, whatever he may say,
either to himself or a companion, will be
overheard. Absolute silence will be our only
safety. Conversation will be carried on
exclusively in writing, and consoling will
be conducted by the use of a system of
linguistic symbols. An invention which
thus mentally makes silence the sole con-
dition of safety cannot be too severely
denounced, and while violence, even in self-
defence, is always to be deprecated, there
can be but little doubt that the death of
the inventors and manufacturers of the
telephone would do much towards creating
that feeling of confidence which financiers
tell us must precede any revival of
business.

A HINT TO CALIFORNIA CHINESE,
GO TO PERU.

(By Telegraph to the New York Tribune.)

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Chinese ques-
tion in Peru seems to have taken a form
which is in strong contrast with that of the
same question on our Pacific coast. Our
California neighbours are moving for means
to check Chinese immigration to their shores,
and are manifesting a bitter hostility toward
their Celestial brethren by many acts of vi-
olence. The same class of laborers is being
welcomed by the Peruvians to all the rights
and privileges of native citizenship, and
efforts are made by the Peruvian Govern-
ment to foster and increase the immigration to
that country from China.

For about fourteen years, beginning in
1860, Chinese were brought to Peru under
the "contract" or Coolie system, during
which time upwards of 86,000 were landed
in that country. Under this system a great
many abuses were practised at both ends;
in China, by kidnapping and carrying
jails, and in Peru by brutal treatment of
the Coolie laborers. Their condition is said
to have been similar to that of the African
slaves in our Southern States before the war.
On some plantations they received every
attention due to their position and wants.
On others, treatment of the most barbarous
kind—worse than brute receive. A great
change has lately taken place. The laborer
has learned something of his rights and how
to obtain them, while the planter finds fair
treatment more profitable in the end. The
Coolie system, under which only the less
desirable class of Chinese came over, has
been abolished, and by a treaty between the
Peruvian and the Chinese Governments,
the Chinamen now come only as free im-
migrants. There are in Peru now between
60,000 and 70,000 Chinese.

Mr Richard Gibbs, American Minister to
that country, writes of them to the State
Department as follows:

Here in Lima, at Callao and other ports
on the coast, there are great numbers of them
who have earned the time of contract or have
in some cases purchased it, and they enjoy
all the rights due to any citizen or resident
of the Republic, and as far as I can see or
judge are happy and contented. A great
many of them are occupied as house servants,
principally as cooks. In all parts of the
city are small eating houses or cook shops,
kept by Chinese, and they are well patron-
ized by the poor people, who get more
and better food for less money than with the
natives. Streets fronting on the large
markets and those leading to them are so
much filled by Chinese grocers, tailors, shoe-
makers, bakers, butchers, and other trades-
men, that walking around, seeing the people,
their shops and signs, you could easily
imagine that you were in a Chinese town.

As the Chinaman is laborious and indus-
trious, being satisfied with small gains, and
having no luxurious vices or habits, he sells
cheaper and gives a better article for less
money than shopkeepers of other nations.
I suppose that these shops, which
were originally started with the idea of
catching the trade of their fellow country-
men as they came to the market, have
gradually attracted the natives, who find it
to their benefit to supply their wants from
the Chinese. I have noticed during the
short time I have been here—about sixteen
months—that their shops are increasing fast
and also many handsome stores in the prin-
cipal streets.

They intermarry with the lower class of
whites, and by these are looked upon as
quite a catch, for they make good husbands
—industrious, domestic, and as fond of
their children. Large numbers have be-
come converts to Catholicism, and are ap-
parently very fervent in their devotion and
attentive to the ceremonies of the church.
They have hired the second theatre of the
city, or leased it, for four years; and I
believe it is filled nightly. In all they seem
to assimilate themselves to the habits and
customs of the country.

Here the Chinaman is an industrious,
hard-working, patient laborer. The climate
all along the coast where the great agricul-
tural fields exist, suits him. His wants are
few, and he saves money when other races
live in penury and misery under the same
circumstances. As this plan for Chinese
immigration is altogether different from the
old one of coolie labor, the emigrant arriv-
ing freely without any trammels, "choosing
his own work and earning good wages, at
the least, one sole per day; with certain
knowledge of employment, there will be a
superior class of emigrants to leave China,
for a country which they have come know-
ledge of through their countrymen, of whom
many traffic up and down the coast from
San Francisco to Callao."

Miscellaneous.

A little child being asked by a Sunday
school teacher, "What did the Israelites do
after they had crossed the Red Sea?" re-
sponded, "I don't know, ma'am, but I guess
they dried themselves."

Mr. Adams says that in certain Ama-
zon tribes, on the day of his marriage, while
the wedding festivities are going on, the
bridegroom's hands are tied up in a paper
bag with five nails. If he hears this before

smilingly and unmoved he is considered fit
for the trials of matrimony.

SILVER IN NORWAY.—A silver mine, the
ores of which is stated to be unusually rich,
has, according to the Norwegian papers, been
discovered in the Nam Valley. The dis-
coverer will probably receive a Government
grant of about 400,000 crowns.

TRANSFER OF SHARES.—Vice-Chancellor
Malins has decided that a holder of shares
in a limited liability company has an absolute
right to transfer his shares to whom he
pleases, and that the directors have no right
whatever to inquire into the object of such
transfer.

BROTHER AND SISTER.—"You boys ought
to be very kind to your little sisters, I once
knew a little boy who struck his sister a
blow over the eye. Although she didn't
slowly pine away and die in the early morn-
ing time, when the drowsy fumes were blowing,
with words of sweet forgiveness on her pallid
lips, she rose up and hit him over the head
with a rolling pin, so that he couldn't go to
Sunday school for more than a month, on
account of not being able to put his best hat
on!"—*Mark Twain.*

A STORY that reads like a medieval ro-
mance comes from New York. In refitting
the old post-office buildings the carpenters
have discovered that the upper floors are
double, and are arranged so that detectives
can watch the operations of those in the
different rooms, who suppose themselves to
be alone. The whole building was furnished
with secret passages, sliding panels, hidden
trap-doors, and mysterious chambers, whose
existence the post officials had no knowledge
of, with the exception of the postmaster and
assistant. When the workmen had removed
the flooring, it was ascertained that the
concealed spaces was from four to four and
one-half deep, affording ample room for men
to move about. Passages led entirely around
the building. At very short intervals were
found small circular holes, in which were
inverted lenses. Through these a view of the
room below was obtained. Back of and
above these lenses were reflectors, which
brought before the eye of the observer the
unmistakable signs of the post-office. A de-
tective saw any stealing or any improper
action committed by a clerk, or by a person
not employed in the office, the speaking tube
by his side conveyed a warning at once to
the attic room, and the guilty person was
met at the door, or tapped on the shoulder
in the interior of the office by another de-
tective. The apartments through which the
detective overlooked the rooms are in most
places so small as hardly to be visible
from the apartments below. Some of them,
however, look boldly down from the eaves-
ment, but as the planks in which they are
seen were obtained from very old timber,
the holes would readily be taken for knot
holes.—*British Colonist.*

The residents of Jackson-street have been
considerably amused by a real Chinese
price-cutting, conducted on the strictest
principles of the Mongolian rule. Three
vegetable hawkers, with their baskets, were
all trying to get into the yard of a house at
the same time, to solicit custom. The
smallest of the three gracefully withdrew
his opposition, but neither of the remaining
peddlars would yield an inch. After ex-
hausting the entire vituper

Intimations.

HOT AIR ENGINE.
SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER, OR
WORKING PUNKAH'S
IN BUNGALOWS.

SILVER MEDAL, 1876.

MAKERS,
HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.

Intimations.

REOMVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & CO.

FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.
Respectfully inform their Friends
and the Public that they have
removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,

17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate

Circus, where may be seen samples

of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Re-

gimental Messes, Hotels, Con-

fectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosine or

Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast,

Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam

Gauges, Vials, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,

LAMP, and all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

All orders must be accompanied by a

remittance or London reference and

addressed to the (Glass),

17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus,

LONDON.

PELLATT & CO., Glass Manufacturers.

11c78 1w 52t 11c78

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.

Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was

undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,

that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,

being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;

which is regretted, had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London

stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the

discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-

scribe it largely, and mean no other than

Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,

refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the

system, restores the deranged functions,

and stimulates healthy action of the se-

cretions of the body, without creating any

of those unpleasant results attending the use

of opium. Old and young may take it all

hours and times when required. Thou-

sands of persons testify to its marvellous

good effects and wonderful cures, while

medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively, using it in great quantities in the

following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently

useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,

Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-

teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-

cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.

Davenport that he had received informa-

tion to the effect that the only remedy of

any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.

See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-

tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne

is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,

Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly

owe my restoration to health, after eighteen

months' severe suffering, and when other

remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a

forgery of the Government Stamp having

come to the knowledge of the Board of

Inland Revenue.

11c77 1w 28t 11c78

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S

STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and

Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,

Jams and Jellies,

ORANGE MARMALADE,

Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,

PURE SALAD OIL,

Mustard, Vinegar,

FATTED MEATS AND FISH,

Fresh Salmon and Herrings,

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,

Yarmouth Bloaters,

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,

Prepared Soups, in Tins,

PRESERVED VEGETABLES,

HAMS and Bacon, in Tins,

PRESERVED CHEESE,

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,

Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,

Plum Puddings,

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous

other table delicacies, may be had

from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles

or jars, they should invariably be

destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon

delivery, to detect any attempt at

substitution of articles of

inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &

Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and

Capsules of the Bottles,

Jars and Tins.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,

FORWYCKERS TO THE QUEEN,

50, 52, 54, SQUARE, LONDON

11c77 1w 52t 11c78

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,

&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Outlets throughout the World.

8de77

1w

52t

7de78

BEAR'S
SMOKING MIXTURE
& BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these highly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call

the attention of the public to the various named below, manu-

factured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and

Oriental Tobaccos.

CAUTION.—The public

should be aware and see that

it is never sold except in

packets and cartons of

various sizes, bearing a

facsimile of the Proprie-

tor's signature upon them.

TRADE MARK.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.

Birdseye

Cut Cavendish

Returns Tobacco.

York River Tobacco.

Carolina Rose.

Havana Tobacco.

Persian

Latakia Tobacco.

Oronoko

Imperial

Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

DINNEFORD'S

SOLUTION OF

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart

burn, Headache, Gout and

Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate

Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN

and INFANTS, and for regular

use in Warm Climates.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

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CONSUMPTION AND WASTING

DISEASES. THE MOST

EFFICACIOUS

REMEDY IS

PANCREATIC

EMULSION.—The original

and Genuine prepared only by

SAVOY & MOORE,

145, New Bond-st., London.

Sold by them, and all

Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, OR, THE FUNDAMENTS OF

NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.

E. J. EYRE. One Volume. (8vo.) Price,

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BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND

POPULAR BELIEFS. In three Lectures.

By Dr. E. J. EYRE. Second Edition. One

Volume. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane

Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S

BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that

spurious imitations are imported, Con-

sumers should be careful to see that they

obtain the genuine article with our Brand,

which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,

Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

31mr77 1w 52t 30mr78

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily China Mail, is published

twice a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-

cord of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, con-

tributed in original reports and collected

from the journals published at the various

ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,

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Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage

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Orders should be sent to Geo. MURRAY

BAIR, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham

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departure of the English Mail Steamer.

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Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

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ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS!

LARGEST STOCK IN ENGLAND: Lathes,

Drills, Planing, Shaping, Slotting,

Screwing, Pumping and Shearing Machines,

Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every de-

scription, which for design and finish are

unsurpassed, lowest prices.

SCOTT BROTHERS,

HALFMARK, ENGLAND.

Price List free on application.

11c78 1w 4t 11mr78

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes

many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it

is a matter of certainty that in all cases where

the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is

decidedly superior to every other remedy at

present known. It will work effect such an

action on the system, and it possesses the

great advantage of not causing, when its use is

religiously, the slightest reaction or depres-

sion.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why

is so valuable an element so little regarded and

so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which

can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has

been found in so preparing it that its action may

be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has

been used in almond and olive oil, in sulphuric

ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in

several other substances; but however valuable

it has been found in all the hitherto known

methods of its preparation, certain irregular re-

sults have been experienced, which have led

physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and

to employ it only in extreme cases, and after

every other remedy has failed. But a chemical

process has now been discovered, by which its

action on the human system may be

realised without any of those drawbacks which

previous modes of administration have invariably

produced.

CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold

in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be

generally known that every form where solid

particles of Phosphorus are in combination is

dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the

public should be cautioned against the use of any

preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble

in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

To Let.

THE GODOWNS AND OFFICES, Praya Central, recently in the occupation of A. McE. Heaton, Esq.
Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 5, 1878. mo20

TO LET.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.
Three Offices, in Club Chambers.
The Dwelling House No. 19, Hollywood Road.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.

STABLES, to Accommodate Three Horses and a Carriage.
Apply to **THE MEDICAL HALL.**
Hongkong, February 23, 1878. mo23

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
House No. 2, Peddar's Hill.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain Barnaby, — Captain.
PALESTINE, British barque, Captain H. Seaworth, — Tal Lee.
LOUISA, German 8-m. schooner, Captain Scherlock, — Edward Schellhaas & Co.
NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain J. W. Thomson, — Order.
F. J. CARLETON, American barque, Capt. J. A. Ansbury, — P. & O. Co.
TEX LI, German barque, Captain T. C. Petersen, — Wm. Pustau & Co.
FRANKFORD, British steamer, Captain Mackie, — Chinese.
GLANFALLOCH, British steamer, Captain Taylor, — Kwong Yuen & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"AMOI,"
G. H. DAWSON, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, Sunday, the 10th Instant, at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RYEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, March 9, 1878. mo10

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The British Steamship
"JAPAY,"
Capt. H. de Smit, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 9, 1878. mo16

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from Messrs MCKEEN, FRICKEL & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY,

the 11th March, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m., at their Godown, Praya—
M F O 41 Bales WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK and SAIL TWINE.
(More or less damaged by sea water.)
Ex "Glamis Castle."

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 9, 1878. mo11

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 13th Instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on Return Pass Tickets.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the Army and Navy and to Members of the Civil and Consular Services.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agents.
Hongkong, March 9, 1878. mo11

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.
THE Interest of Mr. WILLIAM DUNPHY in our Firm, CRANED on the 28th February, 1878.
WM. DUNPHY & Co.
WEST POINT IRON WORKS,
Hongkong, March 9, 1878. mo23

Charters Elected.

The following charters have been effected during the last few days:—
American ship Comet, 1150, Two Ports in Japan to a port in the United Kingdom, £2.10/ per ton 20 cwt., or on the Continent, £2.12/6.
Italian barque Francisco Starace, 494, Two Ports in the Philippines to a port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, or to New York, private.
German barque India, 1000, Two Ports in the Philippines to a port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, or to New York, private.
German barque Felix Mendelsch, 923, Two Ports in the Philippines to a port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, or to New York, private.
American ship Anne M. Small, 1053, to Portland, Oregon, private.
British barque Northern Star, 327, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong, via Newchwang, 50 cents per picul, 35 lay days.
German schooner Nicolaus, 155, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong, via Newchwang, \$1.950 in full, 25 lay days.
French barque St. Anne, 400, Newchwang to Whampoa, 29 cents per picul, 20 lay days.
German barque Fidelio, 317, Newchwang to Swatow 80 cents per picul, 30 lay days.
German barque Anna, 447, Chafsoo to Swatow 28 cents per picul, 20 lay days.
French barque Therese and Kelly, 866, Chafsoo to Amoy 18 cents per picul, 20 lay days.
German barque Faugh Ballagh, 240, to Quinhon and back 21 cents per picul, 25 lay days.
British barque Palestine, 598, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per picul, outside the Bar 20 cents per picul, 80 lay days.
British steamer Benledi, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25¢ cents per picul, outside the Bar 20¢ cents per picul, 15 lay days.
German barque Hermann, 458, Bangkok to Hongkong, \$2,700 in full.
British steamer West Stanley, Chinkiang to Whampoa, 18 candareens per picul, 8 lay days.
British steamer Holyrood, 883, to Singapore and Penang, \$1,750 in full.
German steamer Oesandra, 987, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Dutch steamer Java, 864, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
British steamer Zanibar, 1,460, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul, 13 lay days.
German steamer Quarta, 781, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul, 8 lay days.
American barque Ceylon, 681, Kobe to Hongkong, \$2,500 in full, 80 lay days.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
March 8, Eme, British barque, 773, J. Anala, Kobe Feb. 23, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
March 8, Flores de Maria, Spanish barque, 248, Julian Salazar, Manila Feb. 28, General—REMEDIOS & Co.
March 9, Amoy, British steamer, from Canton.
March 9, Ping On, American steamer, from Canton.
March 9, Anchises, British steamer, 1804, Charles Jackson, Shanghai March 6, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
March 9, Galley of Lorne, British steamer, 1345, McDonald, Hogo March 4, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Mar. 9, Danube, for Bangkok.
9, Annie M. Small, for Singapore.
9, Myron, for Victoria (V.I.).
9, Warrior, for Singapore.
9, Hesperia, for Shanghai.
9, Peri, for Chafsoo.
9, Ceylon, for Kobe.
9, Anchises, for Whampoa.
9, Java, for Saigon.
9, Teucer, for London, &c.
9, Oesandra, for Saigon.

CLEARED.
Jalo, for Singapore.
Minerva, for Manila.
Comet, for Yokohama.
Washi, for Saigon.
Patria, for Chafsoo.
Peter, for Newchwang.
India, for Manila.
Young Sam, for Bangkok.
Ping On, for Shanghai.
Malabar, for Saigon.
Coeran, for Swatow.
Norn, for Swatow.
Amoy, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Anchises, from Shanghai, 29 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Teucer, for Singapore, Capt. and Mrs. Oresagh, and Mr. S. del Aguilas; for Penang, Mr. G. M. Black; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Webb; for London, Mrs. Hubrig and 2 children, and Mr. E. Brie; about 300 Chinese for Straits.
Per Danube, for Bangkok, 893 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British barque Eme reports: Strong Northerly winds leaving Kobe, then S.E. winds to North and of Whampoa, and from thence to port strong N.E. monsoon.
The British steamer Anchises reports: Fresh monsoon and cloudy weather.
The British steamer Galley of Lorne reports: Experienced strong S.E. monsoon and thick weather.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS will close:—
For AMOI & SHANGHAI, at 8.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst.
For SHANGHAI, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst.
For Amoy, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 5th inst.
For SAIGON, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 11th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet *Belgio* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—
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Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mo13

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.
The English Contract Packet *Lombardy* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 14th instant.
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 13th instant.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.
Thursday, 14th instant.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage till 11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till 11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878. mo14

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet *Amazons* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Mauritius; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.
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Hongkong, March 7, 1878. mo11

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.
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St. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Minister. Service at 8 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.
St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8 p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

SHIPPING.
The British barque *Eme* reports: Strong Northerly winds leaving Kobe, then S.E. winds to North and of Whampoa, and from thence to port strong N.E. monsoon.
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The United States Mail Packet *Belgio* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—
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Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mo13

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.
The English Contract Packet *Lombardy* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 14th instant.
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Hongkong, March 1, 1878. mo14

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The French Contract Packet *Amazons* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Mauritius; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.
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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.
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The British barque *Eme* reports: Strong Northerly winds leaving Kobe, then S.E. winds to North and of Whampoa, and from thence to port strong N.E. monsoon.
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MAILS will close:—
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Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mo13

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOOW.—Per *Douglas*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 11th inst.
For SAIGON.—Per *Quarta*, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 13th inst.
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND OALCUTTA.—Per *Venice* and *Japan*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th inst.

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